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THE BUN, New York city.

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LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the UNITE: PIESS and NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRIME is at VI to 19 Ann street. All information and decuments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

The Outpour of Gold from South Africa.

The actual output of gold from the deposits of the Rand in the Transvaal, constitutes one of the most remarkable phenomena in the history of mining. The far larger deliveries, however, which are expected in the near future, seem likely to have a marked effect upon the ratio of value between the two precious metals. We find in a late number of Nature a trustworthy account of these immense auriferous beds, which offers ground for believing that by the end of fifty years the Transvaal region will have exer. cised a greater influence upon the gold market of the world, so far as the influx of the yellow metal is concerned, than has been exerted by the western hemisphere during the four centuries since its discovery.

In what kind of rock are the gold deposits of the Rand encountered? It seems that the southern, western, and middle parts of the Transvael, or South African Republic, are covered with the shales, sandstones, conglomerates, and limestones which make up what is known as the Cape formation. The gold of the Witwatersrand, to give the anriferous region its full name, is obtained exclusively from beds of conglomerate, "banket," carried by the Cape known as formation. These are composed mainly of pebbles of white cr gray quartz embedded in matrices consisting originally of sand, but now completely cemented to an almost homogeneous material by a later deposition of quartz. We are told that the pebbles, as a rule, do not carry any gold, the mineralization being confined to the matrix. The average yield of the conglomerate stamped last year was 13.16 pennyweights of fine gold, or \$14, per ton. As to the origin of the ore bodies, none of the hypotheses mooted has thus far obtained general acceptance on the part of competent mineralogists. What is of most practical importance to the world, the persistency of the banket deposits in point of depth and the uniformity of their metallic contents, has been established by deep borings. In 1894 the Rand Victoria bore-hole was 2,500 feet deep. Several shafts have been sunk, encountering the auriferous conglomerates at depths of 600 to 1,000 feet.

Now let us look at the data relating to the present and prospective output of these mines. The delivery of gold from the Witwatersrand has risen, it appears, from 23,-000 ounces in 1887 to 2,023,198 ounces, valued at nearly \$35,000,000, in 1894; while the return for the first nine months of 1895 was 1,711,337 ounces, which would give a value of about \$40,000,000 for the current year. The Transvaal now produces one-fifth of the world's supply of the yellow metal, and it is calculated that, at the present rate of progress, the outpour of the Rand mines will have reached by the year 1900 an annual value of \$100,000,000. When the author of the article in Nature visited the region in 1892, there were 1,907 stamps running; in June of the present year there were 2,649. During the last three years the work of extraction has been pushed more vigorously than ever before, and from the sixty mines near the outcrop of the main bed 5,000,000 tons of ore were taken in 1893 and 1894. Five years hence there will be 8,000 stamps running. The present average crushing capacity is over four tons per stamp per day, but it is pronounced probable that shortly, through technical improvements, the average will be raised to five tons per diem. Assuming that the average amount of gold yielded per ton should not exceed ten pennyweights, which according to the local experience is a low estimate, the total output in 1900 should be 6,500,000 ounces. The average cost of mining and treating the mineral is not expected to exceed the present figure of six dollars per ton. In view of all these facts it is a safe forecast that the total production of gold from the Witwatersrand within the next half century will not fall short of three billion five hundred million dollars.

From the view-point of probability it is plain that Mr. RIDER HAGGARD made no mistake in his location of "King Solomon's

Republican Candidates. Several questions will be put to themselves

by Republican politicians easting about for the next Presidential candidate. Who is the best protectionist? If that is to be the decisive question, any one can re-

ply and nominate WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Who is the best Republican? There is no better Republican, for example, than BENJAMIN HAURISON. He is rich in his

party's virtues and vices alike. But the term in the White House which gave him the opportunity to demonstrate his qualities had much better be established as a barrier rather than a stepping-stone to reentrance there. The office of President will be kept in better order if Gen. HARRISON is not renominated. There are other Republienes as good as he. Who of the Republican stalwarts is the

best American ! Who, among those whose party strength is unimpeachable, best expresses and exemplifies the country's Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Yonkers. genius? That unprecedented issue has been precipitated by the political irresponsibility and anti-American eccentricity of GROVER CLEVELAND. Nothing now, unfortunately, can prevent it from being an effective for the head of the State ticket. Under consideration in the choice of the next Re- | these circumstances, it did not appear probpublican caudidate. Is the best American HARMSON, or MORTON, or REED, or MCKIN-LEY, or ALLISON, or some other mau!

It is a most interesting rivalry truly

The Great Temperance Ditcher. The annual diener of the Home Market Club of Massachusetts was served in the get home for supper.

At this rare evening dinner many great men were present. The Hon. GEORGE VON | States, which can be relied upon to withstand LEININGEN MEYER of the Myopia Club, | Republican assaults. Speaker of the last House of Representatives; the Hon. ECHAR ADAMS MORSE, M.

ABSALOM WOODBURY, Governor of Vermont, whose monstaches reach from Labrador to the Dry Tortugas; the Hon. ALAN-SON WILLIAMSON BEARD, the oldest Republican officeholder in Massachusetts; Hon. WILLIAM FRANCIS DRAPER, M. C., who habitually dines on gold and velvet; and our own WARNER MILLER, the pride of Herkimer and high license.

Mr. MILLER spoke of the Nicaragua Canal. He spoke with his usual affability, persuasiveness, and eloquence. We regret to notice that there was what we must call an indecent disposition on the part of some of the guests to say, "MILLER knows what he is talking about. He has been in the ditch himself since 1888."

This is entirely wrong. If Dr. MILLER doesn't represent Republican sentiment about the temperance question, then Dr. PLATT and Dr. LAUTERBACH do.

Thomas, the Strong.

There are a good many people pulling against Tom REED; a number of active booms that need to go over him; and the Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON, his hand in the bosom of his frock coat, as becomes a statesman, is always waiting hopefully for the stroke of fate. It is not unjust to any of Mr. REED's rivals to say that intellectually he is the superior of them all. A doubtful qualification and calculated to breed envy. This is a man not to be killed off without a strong, organized effort. He is dangerous.

It is the common belief that Mr. REED's chances of getting the nomination are imperilled by the responsibility that will lie upon him as the chief figure in the House of Representatives. But the Fifty-fourth Congress is not likely to do any difficult creative work. It will have to patch up some arrangement with Mr. CLEVELAND to pay the expenses of the Government, if that distinguished financier will consent, and there its work will end. Pass the appropriation bills and get out will be the programme. Some little jealousies and stumbling blocks in his way, Mr. REED's selection of committees may cause. Statesmen who esteem themselves ripe for chairmanships of committees are not uncommon

In estimating Mr. REED's expectations however, it should not be forgotten, although it seems to be forgotten usually, that the Dirigo colossus has many missionaries engaged in his propaganda. Every State that has a Republican Representative has a man who admires Mr. REED. Even the Republican silver men have a soft side for him, although they must remember with what a zeal he interposed his massiveness between the Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON and a free coinage bill.

Mr. REED's weak point is in the South Through the Republican States of the North he is sure of friendship and support. Members of the House who are not bound by local causes to the advocacy of other candidates, will be found to be good REED men. They respect his talents. They wonder at his genius. The REED cult is more widely diffused than is the sentiment in favor of any other candidate.

Finally, the feeling that Mr. REED can be counted upon to do effectively and with no weakness or hesitation whatever may be thought good for his party, will gain him adherents. The trimmer, the conservative, the timorous respectable have their uses; but when a great party, flushed with success, looks forward to a period of power, the man of daring and of tremendous will may not seem its least attractive figure.

As to New York.

There has been no substantial variance in the political situation in the Empire State for many years, in one particular: the two counties of New York and Kings, including the two large cities of New York and Brooklyn, have, with the capital city of Albany, rolled up Democratic majorities. New York and Brooklyn have been, with Albany, the mainstay and support of the Democratic party, and if for any reason, or when for any reason, either New York or Brooklyn faltered, the Republicans carried the State. In the election of 1892, a high-water-mark year for Demo success, New York county gave a Democratic majority of 76,000 and Kings a Democratic majority of 30,000, a total of 106,-000. The other counties of the State gave

collectively a Republican majority of 61,000. In the State election of 1893, quite unimportant in respect to the offices to be filled, and yet memorable as the first election following the inauguration of Mr. CLEVELAND on March 4, 1893, the Democrats of the city of Brooklyn, for causes local to that town and its neighboring' town, Gravesend, now incorporated into the Greater Brooklyn as ward 31, were badly routed, Kings county going into the Republican column by 8,000 majority, the Republicans also capturing the Mayor's office, and with it practical control of the local municipal departments. This crushing disaster was much deplored by the stalwart Democrats of New York city, who withstood opposition to their candidates in 1893, and who rolled up their customary majority for their State ticket against obstacles which overpowered their brethren in many States,

But political misfortunes, like those of contest of 1894, the New York city Democrats, for causes not wholly unlike those which had operated to ruin their party in Brooklyn, were badly beaten in the local fight, and for the head of the State ticket they were able to record only a beggarly plurality of 2 700 where 50,000 majority was counted on. The office of Mayor of New York fell for the first time in many years into the hands of a Republican, and the Legislature confirmed in detail the completeness of the since the 6th day of December, 1892, more moval bill which turned over, without exception, all the municipal departments to the Republicans. New York and Brooklyn had Republican Mayors, and so had Albany, Kings county, which had given a Republican majority of 8,000 in 1808, gave, with a Republican Mayor in office, a Republican majority of 16,000, twice as much, in 1804 able that for many years to come the Democrats would be able to regain their foothold in the two strongholds which were indispensable to their success in New York State.

But it is a cheering fact, discernible even in the gloom of defeat, that New York city at the last election has swung back, solidly and firmly, by a majority in excess of 40,000, Music Hall of Boston one evening last to the Democratic column, and Kinge week. We desire especially to lay emphasis | county; too, is again in line with a subupon the evening. The usual Massachusetts | stantial Democratic lead, with every indicapublic dinner is in the afternoon. The polit- tion of a still better report in both counties ical jays from the rural districts have to in 1896. New York city has resumed its former place not only as a Democratic town but as the Democratic town of the United

It is true that the Republicans in Brooklyn succeeded this year in electing their

virtue, and the A. P. A.; the Hon. URIAH Mr. ScHIEREN'S leadin 1893 was 31,000 and he polled 96,000 votes, Mr. WURSTER's lead in 1895 was only 2,100, and his total vote was only 77,000. He was in fact a minority candidate, as the combined vote of the two Democratic nominees was more than 7,000 in excess of his own. Albany, too, reversed its previous record by electing a Democratic Mayor, and so through the cities of the State, where chiefly the Democratic majorities come from, the party has been gradually recovering lost ground and putting its forces in fighting condition for the important Presidential contest of 1896. One thing, at least, is clear. The temporary and accidental control of the municipal governments in New York State by the Republicans, with the influence and patronage attaching, has not strengthened the Republican party, or diverted a majority of the voters in such cities from their allegiance to the Democratic party. Without municipal patronage the Republicans polled more votes in Brooklyn in 1893 than two years later they were able to pell with nearly all the offices in their hands. In New York city the Republicans polled in 1894 without patronage 25 per cent. more votes than they were able to poll with patronage, and with almost a

monopoly of it, in 1895. Democrats, take heart! New York city is at the head of the advancing column and Brooklyn is not far behind. Where New York city is in a political procession in the United States, is, or ought to be, the head of the column.

Our Street Railroads.

The philanthropic proposition of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to relieve the discomfort of travellers upon Broadway as well as upon other parts of the city by running south of Union square as nearly as possible upon the nearest parallel streets to Broadway would seem, so far as the convenience of the public is concerned, to be most commendable. But a cursory examination of the situation and of the Railroad law will show that, while the public convenience may be subserved, the purse of the public or the treasury of the city is victimized.

The provisions of law with respect to various extensions have confessedly been passed at the instance of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and under these terms they have forced, as was illustrated at the recent sale of the Kingsbridge extension of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, all competing bidders to bid as high as possible, in this particular case running the bid up to 38% per cent., which naturally would be contrasted with their own purchases of the most profitable Lexington avenue and Columbus avenue lines north of Fifty-ninth street, where their object was acquired by the payment of one-eighth of one per cent. of the gross receipts.

In like manner one may reflect upon the way in which the Lenox avenue road was built, in theory as an extension of the old Sixth avenue line, although the charter had long since lapsed, and which valuable franchise they acquired without the payment of one penny to the city. Lenox avenue, we may remark, was never considered as a part of the Sixth avenue, and the Sixth avenue alone was contemplated under their original charter.

Returning to our text, that is to say, the generous proposition of the Broadway people to relieve Broadway traffic, it is clear that the same scheme is on foot for the obtaining of these valuable franchises for practically nothing, and upon the assumption that the dazzling future of great convenience and a seat always in the car when travelling will delude the public into forgetfulness of the fact that these most valuable franchises are to be acquired for nothing, and in oppo sition to the policy of the law that such franchise should be paid for in the same way as the Metropolitan Street Railway Company have compelled their rivals to pay whenever they could.

The ingenious provision of the law which may enable the present scheme to be worked into successful effect, is section 93 of the Railroad law, which provides as follows:

"Whenever it shall be desired to unite two stre surface rallroad routes at some point not over one half mile from such respective lines or routes, and establish by the construction of such connection a new route for public travel, and the corporation or corporations owning or us no such railroads shall consent to operate such connection as a part of a continuous route for one fare, and it shall appear to the local authority that such connection cannot be operated as an independent ratiroad without incom centence to the public, but that it is to the pu advantage that the same should be as a continuous line or route with existing railroads, or whenever, for the purpose of connecting with any ferry or railroad depot, it shall be desired to construct an extension or branch not more than one-half mile in length, of any street surface railroad corporation, no sale of such franchise shall be made as provided in this section, but any consent of the l that the corporation or corporations operating said connection, extension, or branch shall pay into the treasury of said city, annually, the percentage provided for extensions or branches in section 95 of this chapter, at the times, in the manner, and upon the conditions set forth in such section."

With respect to payment of percentages inder this section, it is clear that if the parent company, which makes the application, pays nothing to the city, the proportion of the percentage would amount to nothing: business, seldom come singly, and in the and such is the case with the majority of the companies controlled by the Metropoli-

tan Street Railway Company. Therefore it only remains for their in genuity to devise means by which they may proceed to eventually cover any route by extending one-half mile at a time in the direction of a ferry or a railroad depot, or by con necting portions of lines which they control

in sections of one-half a mile at a time. Up to the present time, in pursuance of this system, the company has already filed, disaster by adopting a Power of Re- than thirty extensions, whereby they have acquired about twenty miles of track, and for which, it is believed, the city never has

received one penny, and never will. It is now time for the people of this city to recognize the fact that the company poses as the public benefactor, and makes boast of its public zeal in compelling other companies to pay heavy percentages to the city and of its having itself enacted the law under which these percentages are to be paid, has, in the ingenious manner above described, avoided for itself the payment of any percentages whatsoever, and, on the other hand, has obtained, since the year 1890, or about the time when the company commenced operations in this city, more miles of grants from the public in this manner than all the rest of the railroad

companies put together many times over. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company in this city is accomplishing the same result by this indirect manner as the Traction Company and other companies in Brooklyn have accomplished directly, by having repealed the application of the CAN-TOR act to the city of Brooklyn, thus depriving that city of millions of revenue which it would obtain if the CANTOR act had remained, as it should have done.

It would certainly be a proper subject for

instating the Canton act in its application to the city of Brooklyn; and secondly, restoring in the act as the same applies to New York, such provisions as will make it applicable to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, or rather would prevent the Metropolitan Street Railway Company from avoiding its effect.

No free trade in ships,-Philadelphia Evenin

Of course. No free trade in anything is the genuine Democratic principle. "The Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the pur pose of revenue only." It follows that it has no power to impose duties on some articles and no duties on other articles. Justice to all, favoritism to none, is the true Democratic doctrine.

The official count shows that if part of the barcain between Brothers PLATT and GRACE was the nomination of State Democracy candi dates for the Senate, Brother PLATT got mighty little good out of it. In only one district, the Sev enteenth, did the State Democracy poll enough votes to affect the result. One Senator in return for Republican submission to the Graceltes ! pretty poor pay.

Unless the Canadian people seek annexation with the United States, there is no good reason why they should change their present condition.—Dulut Evening Heroid.

Oh, yes. Then they could make their ow copyright laws, without dictation from without

The proposal of Congressman Mercer of Nebraska to introduce a bill for the estab-lishment of a second Military Academy out West reems hardly to be based on a crying need West Point is already turning out quite enough graduates for all the vacancies in the army, and there are not enough left now for the enlisted men who have passed examinations for commissions. Why a second academy should b established at old Fort Omaha, in Nebraska, is not clear. If any increase of accommodations were needed, they could better be made at West

New York city made a good enough dis play at Atlanta yesterday, and the people there seem to have been well pleased with it. It might have been better for the Mayor of New York if he had not set foot in Atlanta till Monday morning, for, as soon as he arrived there on Saturday, he was made acquainted with Georgia hospitality. A reception awaited him. and a banquet followed it, which brought Saturday night to a close. Sunday was a day of receptions for him, and he got another banquet on Sunday night. When Monday morning broke he had a vast number of duties for the day, before the final grand banquet in his honor at night. Such is hospitality at Atlanta, with plenty of good things between banquets. How could anybody expect Mayor STRONG to delive an official oration worthy of New York? When man has to deliver an oration, he should no eat much on the day set for it.

The reason that there were only a few hun dreds of our business men at Atlanta is that these are busy times for the merchants of New York. It is hard for the solid men engaged in commercial pursuits here to take a week off i the month of November. There is the mos pressing activity every day in the busines streets of the city.

We are well enough satisfied, however, with Manhattan Day at the Atlanta Exposition There was nothing the matter with New York there. Our exhibit of goods at the Exposition is attractive, and, for the past three days, there have been specimens of New Yorkers and

There would be fewer spooks at large if detectives were sent after them, under orders, class specimen of the sheeted flibbertigibbets that was arrested by a detective at a spectral séance on Sunday night. It was a dollar to get a sight of it and hear its graveyard cries in the dark. When the apparition was nabbed it woman, though not so strong as the law, for she vas arrested and locked up.

We have known lots of people who said that The proper thing for anybody to do when he chances in ten it will either take to its heels or fight for its life after throwing off the white sheet. So far as we have ever heard, there is nothing about a bogie that any one needs to be afraid of, if he is equipped for battle.

We fear that our colored people will spoil the little black girl preacher by their flatteries. She has thus far borne herself as if she had more mind than her flatterers, and more reserve power in her brain; but flattery is a dangerous thing, and has spoiled lots of preachers bigger than she is, white men at that,

We were too much shocked to speak of it last week, when the accusation of intent to cheat was made at the election of woman officers for the State Federation of Women's Clubs. "There are chances for repeaters," said Mrs. President CROLY, "and we must act as though every one who gets a chance will cheat!" This was appalling. It must surely have been locular. Have we not heard that women are to purify elections when they go into politics?

We have made inquiry as to the election at the Federation of Women's Clubs. We are fully convinced that there was no cheating or attempt to cheat at the election. We know from the size of the vote that there was no repeating We do not believe that any member of the Federation entertained an intent to do anything improper. We rejoice to possess the assurances

If good women were no better than wicked nen, what would become of the community? If women would do wrong at a club's election. what could be expected from them at the political polls? No. Oh, no. The women voters of the Fed-

eration of Women's Clubs had never a thought

We admire the spunk of our Arizona con emporary, the Phanix Gazette, in its defiance of those "people living in the Eastern codfish reservation who never miss an opportunity to cast a slur upon Arizona." It is in Arizona style that the Phoenix journal shoots off its gun at these fellows. Perhaps we should rather say that it is in the Phoenix style, which has become celebrated all over the world through the wild stories of life in Phoenix that have een printed. After knocking out the slanderer of Arizona, the Gazette expresses its contempt for them, as "egotists arrayed in ignorance, who are too mean to disturb Arizona. That is way to talk. It sounds like the language which many people have been led to regard as the native tongue of Phoenix.

From the Gazette's scoff at the " codfish reservation" we suppose that Boston has cast a slur upon Phoenix. That stuck-up old place had etter keep quiet hereafter. We take sides with Phoenix against Boston, so long as Phoenix has the right of it. Our Arizona contemporary predicts that the codfish people will yet their hats to the hurral of Arizona. doff is not an impossibility. We do not know whether we would prefer to be in Boston or in Phoenix when it occurs.

We can't see why our recent praise of the city of St. Louis should have stirred up Chicago against it. It is a foolish thing for Chicago to assail every other city in the country. Let her enjoy herself by hammering at New York, which cannot be hurt, and which never strikes back; but let her permit St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other places to live in peace. The example of New York is a good one for Chicago. We are on the best of terms with all the other cities of the United States. We recognize no rivals and no possible rivairy anywhere. We like Boston and Philadelphia, New Orleans and Galveston, San Francisco and Denver, St. Louis and Chicago, Yankton and Talequah, and ever other place between the Atlantic and the Pa-C., the patron of stove polish, temperance, | Mayor by a small plurality. But while | the next Legislature to consider, first, re- citic. There is but one place that falls to recip-

rocate our kindly feeling; but we believe that even that place will grow wiser in time.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean speers at St. Louis as a rival of New York. We do not feel bad about that. We like the friendly rivalry of other places. We would stimulate them into rivalry with this city, into strong efforts to catch up with it, or to surpass it, as the centre of business and brains. We promise to cheer their efforts, and never to utter a word of detraction that would hinder their advance. The Inter-Ocean says that New York and St. Louis " cannot keep step with Chicago." So, so, That is a thing we would never think of doing. We keep our own step.

We hereby award the football champion ship of 1835 to Yals University.

THE BALLOT LAW.

Defects and Amendments. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with much interest the suggested changes in the Ballot law which your editorial of this morning advocates. I send you certain sections of the bill introduced in the last Legislature in opposition to

the present (so called) Raines bill, by Mr. William Cary Sanger, and I beg you to notice that all of the suggestions of your editorial are fully met by the provisions of those sections. It was entirely possible for Senator Raines to have dopted any or all of the improvements which Mr. Sanger's genuine ballot-reform measure contained, for full conferences were had with the Senator, and such a course was suggested to and rejected by him before the introduction of the Sanger bill. It was fully pointed out to him that the count under his bill would be slow, difficult, and dangerous and productive of fraud, as well as of unintentional disfranchisement of the well as of unintentional disfranchisement of the voter. All of those assertions have been amply verified by the experiences of a single election. Entire boards of election have united in deciding against the legality of ballots perfectly valid to express the voter's intention. Actual proof exists of this fact. It is reasonably certain that thousands of voters have had their will misinterpreted by election officers, but no record of this gross wrong exists. It is also reasonably certain that at least as many more were electred from expressing their actual preference of candidates for one or more offices for fear of making mistakes and thus invalidating their ballots. The Raines bill thus fully carries out the intention of the putative author, openly professed at the time of its passage and since expressed in somewhat more guarded language by him in reported interviews, to make it as difficult as possible for a voter to express his preference—if that preference was for any candidate outside of the regular party. The Raines bill is also responsible for all of the ridiculous and vexing questions which so unnecessarily occupied the time and attention of our courts previous to the election, concerning the rights on the ballot of candidates to a paralleular place or a particular part of a column, or an exclusive column with a party circle. None of these questions could have arisen under the Sanger bill. The reason for them was the inherent viciousness of the principle which dictated the Raines bill and which being embodied into law meant a gain or loss in votes by a mere typographical arrangement of the ballot. The possibility of the intrusion into a State-printed and compulsory ballot of the manifestation of factional or partisan discrimination in the interest of candidates is alone sufficient to condemn the Raines Ballot bill in the minds of all fair and thinking men. Indeed, the constitutionality itself of a ballot law making different demands upon different classes of voters is open to serious question. voter. All of those assertions have been amply New York, Nov. 23. BOUDINGT KEITH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I do not wish to reflect on the intelligence of anybody, but do unheal-tatingly aver that either the Hannigan jury or the Barberi jury didn't understand the proceedings in the respective trials. Am quite certain, though, that the mer must have wholly ignored the lawful side of its mer must have wholly general the lawful sale of its particular case and allowed public sentiment, to gether with fatherly and brotherly love (not their sense of duty), to render judgment. Now, I characterize the partiality shown in these two trials nothing but a gross maladministration of justice. Not that I believe Maria Rarherl not guilty, but because I firmly believe David Hannigan guilty of murder.

four bocause I firmly believe David Hannigan guilty of murder.

Was there ever a clearer case of premeditated murder! Did not the prisoner vow and attempt to kill Mann two weeks previous to the number? Did he not harbor the intention to kill Mann for at least two weeks? Isn't this premeditation? Was he crazy when he attempred to hill Mann for heddide of his sister? No. say I, nor was he insane when he commit ed the cold-booded murder. If he was crazy, and could have been the mental could flow of Maria Did College of the cold-booded murder. If he was crazy, and could have been the mental could flow of Maria hilled the brute who destroyed her honor, her life, her everything? This clearly shows the utter disregard for law in the Hannigan case.

We should be careful to select jurors who are capable of rendering verilets regardless of the sentiment connected with the case.

Lastiy, I wish to add that Mann was not guilty until proven so, and the law so recommends. I only hope that this case does not catablish itself as a precedent

proven so, and the law so recommends. I only that this case does not establish likelf as a preceder in our courts of justice.

J. K. R.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I feel that a great injustice has been done me by using my name in con-nection with the "green goods" business, formerly known as the "sawdust game," and copyrighted, so o speak, by the inventors, liank and Ed Hall me a counterfeiter of bank notes; I sold by sample and uniterest the goods according to contract, but I never at that hime or since have been connected either directly or indirectly with the "sawdust" or "green goods" business, which fact ought to be known by every well-posted policeman in the country.

I knew Matsell, the Chief of Police, and have known every Superintendent of the metropolitan police since then up to the time of the retrement of Superintendent lyrnes, and If any man connected with the detective office had suggested my name to any of them as being connected with the green-goods business, the officer so stated in and gave here put on post as being in the property of the property o a counterfeiter of bank notes; I sold by sample and

Hard Mattresses for Rhenmatism.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: I want to enter my protest against the spring mattress. For a long time I have been troubled more or less with muscular rhoumatism in the back and limbs, and it is always worse at night than in the daytime. So bad, in facthat I am compelled some nights to get up and walk around to start the circulation and thus reduce the pain. I have always slept on a spring mattress because it was soft and yielding. Recently I have tried the plain, also fashioned lect-slant instead of the spring, and I find that say muscular rheumation is due more to the use of a soft led than tonay physical troubles of my own. The firm bed under me has quite removed the pain, and I sleep very confortably. I have recommended its use to several friends who have been frombed as I have been and they report the same excellent results. It is not necessary to make the bed disagree abiy hard; two thick is a tresses make a comfortable by d.

Newars, N. J. that I am compelled some nights to get up and walk

Columbia's School of Mines,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: In your article of the 24th inst., under the head of " The Profession of Civil Engineering," you give the names of "meritorious institutions for the training of young men in civil engineering." but strange to say omit one of the greatest, and also oldest. I refer to the School of Mines of Columbia University. A list of its alumni contains many of the most prominent names among American engineers. American engineers.

I can only hint at the advantages it possesses, surrounded as we are by manufactories and manufacturing towns, to the student wishing to grasp the practical side of his procession, to say nothing of its wealth and its efficient management, of which Dr. C. P. Chandler is head.

Nov. 20, 1503.

Protection for Kentucky

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: There is one trac of eighty thousand acres of land in southeast Ken tucks which it is estimated from openings contains two billien four hundred million tone of bituminous coal, and another of six thousand acres not far from it containing eighteen million tone of cannel coal, as estimated from the openings. Three hundred million feet of nopiar times are cut in the same territors every year. There are between free and seven to be succeeded in the same territors every year. There are between free and seven that the party of the feet of the feet of the same territory, and the lepublican party is the party of protection. Why doesn't Northern capital set into that territory and make Kentucky a reliable protection State between the party of the same control of t two billion four hundred million tons of bituminou

Supposition vs. Fact. Irom the Courier-Journal

Notwithstanding this is supposed to be a Democratic Administration, still the Republican party have eight tenths of all the best offices at Washington. This remarkable fact has been ascertained since the election by several bright Democrats in each of the depart-ments making a canvass of their respective depart-ments and then comparing notes. They find that in several large bureaus there is not a Democrat en ed. In the Post Office Department, with three ex ceptions, all the good soft territs are held by Republi-cans. The same condition prevails in the War. State and Navy departments. In the Treasury and Interior ents Democrats have a better showing, though even in these departments seven out of ten of the em-ployees are Republicans. The disbursing office of the Treasury, as well as the internal revenue division, is still in the hands of the Republicans.

From the Abilene Reflector. An Abilene minister warned his congregation against dancing because of couples wandering in the "con servatory." There is not a conservatory in town, and

IN MEMORY OF JUSTICE JACKSON. Addresses by Attorney-General Marmo

and Chief Justles Faller. WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.-In accordance with the request of the meeting of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States held last week, Attorney-General Harmon to-day presented to the court the resolutions adopted by the meeting in respect of the late Associate Justice Jackson and asked that they be spread upon the minutes. In his address to the court the Attorney General said that Justice Jackson

was peculiarly fitted for the duties of a Judge. He had in a high degree the patience to hear and consider, and firmness to decide.
"Some have excelled him," he said, "in extent

of learning and others in mere force of intellect, but few have equalled him in the comprehensive perception and abiding sagacity which result from a harmony of powers. His vigorous practical understanding was not to be bewildered by details, confused by doubtful or conflicting precedents, nor misled by refinements of reason ing. His decisions always bore the stamp of his own mind and character. Absorbed as he was in the exacting duties of the circuit, his health was shaken before he realized it, but he never lost patience or resolution. The vigor he showed as a member of this court in the number and promptness of his opinions, as well as by their lucid thoroughness, was in spite of the dragging of disease. And one of the most striking instances of the calm herolem of peace

dragging of disease. And one of the most striking instances of the caim heroism of peace was the resumption of his place when the public interest required it in the income tax case. However opinion, legal and lav, was and may remain divided on the questions involved in that case, there is, and will be, no divided judgment about the high qualities shown by the opinion of Mr. Justice Jackson, which all feared would be, and which was, his last. Though the effort required undoubtedly hastened his end, no true friend or patriot can feel regret, because it has put on imperishable record an example of devotion to mublic duty, whose worth cannot be too highly esteemed."

Chief Justice Fuller, in responding, said:

"There is little in the performance of judicial duty to attract popular attention or to win popular appliance, but the influence of faithful service such as his, of labors so abundant, of a life shortened by effort in the public interest, "cut like the diamond with its own dust, can scarcely be overestimated, and sooner or later will receive its meed of recognition. The pathetic incident at the close of Mr. Justice Jackson's career, referred to by the Attorney-General, was characteristic of the man. Pevotion to duty had marked his course throughout, and he found in its inspiration the strength to overcome the weakness of the soutward man, as, weary and languid, he appeared in his seat for the last time in obedience to the demand of public exigency. The response to the roil call under such circumstances gives complete assurance, though indeed it was not needed, that when, a few weeks later, he came to the passage of the river, Good Conscience, in whom in his lifetime he had spoken to meet him there, lent him his hand and so heiped him over. The resolutions and remarks by which they have been accompanied will be entered on our records, and the court will now adjourn to Monday next."

BROADWAY CABLE ROAD BUNCO. Late Passengers Detained Fifteen Minutes at Fiftieth Street,

The Broadway cable road continues to bunce its late passengers, and it is a question whether the Columbus avenue or Fifty-ninth street passengers are bifucoed the more. This is what happened to passengers in cars which reached

the depot at Fiftieth street between 2 A. M. and

A Columbus avenue car, which arrived at the time first given, waited for a Broadway car, which reached the depot about seven minutes later. Both cars waited for a second Columbus avenue car, which arrived at 2:15. The passen which was already full, so that the newcomer had to stand. Without any apparent reason, the crowded car didn't start until several minutes nore had clapsed. In the mean time half a lozen passengers in the Broadway car had got out to walk. To freeze out the two who were left, the conductor said in loud tones to the

driver: "We'll have to wait here half an hour, I guesa."

His attempt to freeze them out failing, the car finally ran up to Fifty-ninth street.

"I consider it a proof of paresis in me to take a Broadway car inte at night." said one of the obstinate passengers who lind waited nearly fifteen minutes for a ride of a few blocks. "I wonder if the other passengers have paresis, too!"

RAPID TRANSIT HEARINGS.

The General Term Commissioners Are Cou-dert, Sherman, and Geishenen. Frederic R. Coudert, George Sherman, and William H. Geishenen were appointed Commis-sioners yesterday by the General Term of the Supreme Court, consisting of Justices Van Brunt, O'Brien, and Foliett, to take testimony and submit a report as to whether the rapid transit roads should be built by the city, notwithstanding the failure of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners to get the required consents of property owners along the

The order gives the Commissioners sixty days to perform the work, and they are directed to ndvertise notice of the time and piace of their first hearing.

The order, in accordance with the previous decision of the Court, reserves all questions as to the constitutionality of the Rapid Transit acts until the report of the Commissioners is presented for confirmation.

Mr. Geishenen is President of the Garfield National Bank, Mr. Sherman is Vice-President of the Central Trust Company. notice of the time and place of their

Efforts to Protect the Buffalo

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 25 .- In explanation of the arrest of J. S. Courtney for killing buffalo in the National Park, it is said there are only ten head left in the park; that the soldiers and park officials are unable to protect them from the poachers, and that the true condition of affairs is kept from the department at Washington. Warrants are out for the arrest of six other men who were with Courtney in a recent raid, but so far they have eluded arrest. It is asserted that other wild animals in the park are slaughtered as remorselessly as the buffalo.

Gave the Same Treatment to Her Puppy.

From the Philadelphia Times.

MOUNT LEBANON, La., Nov. 20.—A gentleman of this place owns a fine Newfoundland dog called Kate. Someting like a year ago last spring Kate was very badly afflicted with mange, and her master had her taken to the neighboring tangard and thrown into a vat filled with dye reade from rel oak bark, which is nossessed of healing properties. The dog got well, and in the course of the year had a litter of fine young pupples, all except two of which were drowned.

A few days ago Kate discovered what she evidently considered sure symptoms of mange in one of the pupps, so, bidding it follow, she made a beeline for the old tanyard, followed at some distance by the pups. Arrived at the well-remembered vat which had formed the scene of her own ablution, she seized her afflicted pup by the nape of the neck and calmiy gave it a good bath, in spitcof its protesting yelps and struggles. As a reward for her foresight and maternal care the pup recovered, and is now a frisky and healthy as any mother could desire. nal care the pup recovered, and is now a and healthy as any mother could desire.

From the Detroit Tribu

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Saturday morning several Ann Arbor medical students challenged Santanelli, the hypnotist, to a peculiar experiment. In his week's stay here he has constantly claimed to be able to control the digestive organs of his subjects while they are under his bypnotic influence. This the medics doubted, and to this final trial they challenged him. He accepted. One of his men was taken to a restaurant and given a full meat, after which he was hypnotized, with directions not to digest the food given him.

Twenty-four hours were allowed treianse, and has evening a doctor was called and he was awakened. The attendants attempted to empty his stomach with a stomach pump, but were unable to do so. Then the patient was given strong emetics, but nothing could be brought from his stomach, indicating clearly that the food had been duly digested. The young medics are jubilant over the apparent success of their scheme.

Huge Snowballs Rolled by the Wind.

From the Chicago Dally Tribune. Fint, Mich., Nov. 20.—Passengers on the Film River division of the Flint and Père Marquette Raifraat who came to the city to-day report observing a strange phenomenon in largo, level fields not far from the city. Hundreds of snowballs, some of them of colossal size, have been relied together, it is thought, by the action of the wind. The fields were covered with them, and nature accomplished in one night what it would take a large force of boys several days to do.

More Than Specified.

"I have put a luncheon of broad and roast chicker in your value," said the good wife, as she bade husband farewell. "I do not think the food they pro vide on the trains is healthy."

" My dear, the luncheon was excellent, but I was greatly surprised to find that the chicken had laid two hard-boiled eggs on the way."

\$4,408,736 FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Work Done by the State Department

or Public Instruction. ALBANY, Nov. 25. - The Department of Pab-He Instruction has become one of the largest of the State departments. The total amount of money dishursed through th's department during the past year was \$4,405,736. This is onethird of the total amount of State disbursements, exclusive of the Capitol appropriations and the amount paid on the State debt. A compilation of the business and statistics of the department since Superintendent Charles R. Skinper took possession last April, the features of which will appear in the forthcoming report to the Legislature, shows that there are 26,000 licensed teachers in the State of New York and 12,000 school districts, in each of which there are from one to nine trustees, together with other district officers; also, 114 School Commissioners, thirty-four city superintendents, and thirty-two village superintendents. The correspondence of the department with these various officials is voluminous, more than 12,000

correspondence of the department with these various officials is voluminous, more than 12,000 letters, having been received and answered, while 5,085 different pieces of express matter have been received and despatched at the department. In the examination department alone 200,000 papers have been received from applicants for teachers' licenses, each of which was examined, marked, and the results tabulated. In addition to this there are seventy-seven teachers' training classes in the various academies and hich schools of the State, each one of which is inspected by the department at least once in six week.

There were 110 teachers' institutes held in the State, at each of which the department was represented. The department exercises general oversight over eleven normal schools. It holds examinations in every Assembly district of the State for admission to Cornell University and annual examinations in all the cities of the State for admission to Cornell University and annual examinations in all the cities of the State for teachers' State certificates. The ensurement of the Computatory Education has it also imposed upon this department. The ensurement of the Computatory Education has its also imposed upon this department. The school employing a superimendent, which is also placed under the control of this department, and directed a blennial school consecution splicable to every city and village school employing a superimendent, which is also placed under the control of this department to the superimendent.

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A MONTANA WILD MAN He Ran Down the Suffrest Came and De-

From the Butte Das y Inter-Mountain.

voured the Ment Raw.

Prom the Butte Dat y Inter-Mountain.

John Pettingill, the Wise River "wild man," who was exhibited some months age in a Butte museum, died last Friday between Silver Star and Iron Rod, at the cabin of a man named John Dulcina. Pattingill had been tramping through that country since he left Butte, and on Friday last stopped at Dulcina's cabin and asked for something to eat. Dulcina asked the man to go into the cabin and he would get him something to eat. Pettingill said all he wanted was some raw meat. Dulcina gave him a portion of a shoulder of beef, which the man devoured. After eating he asked permission of Dulcina to take a nap outside of the cabin, and, rolling himseif up in his blankets, he laid down. Some time later, when Dulcina went to arouse him, he found that the "wild man" was dead. The body was brought to Silver Star, and was burled last Sunday at that place.

Pettingill was a peculiar character. He had been living in the Big Hole country around Wise River for many years and refused to associate with anylody. He made occasional trips for tobacco to some settlement, but once his business, was transacted he hastily left again and refused to be interviewed. He subsisted entirely on raw meat accured from animals which he killed with a ciub. He was practically fearless, and he had been known to run down jack rabbits and other swift game and after equilibre of Butte men of a speculative turn of mind induced Pettingill to come to Butte and exhibit himself. He could not be induced to sleep under a roof and every right wandered over to the foothills, south of Rocker, and made his bed on the earth. One night while searching for a place to sleep he fell into a prospect hole and was so severely injured that he shook the museum business and civilization and wandered away without telling the managers where he hast gone.

Nothing is known of Pettingill's early history or relatives or his reasons for adopting such a

wandered away without telling the managers where he had gone.

Nothing is known of Pettingill's early history or relatives or his reasons for adopting such a wild life. He was said to be the owner of a band of horses up in the Wise River, and was also said to know where a rich gold ledge existed in that country. Some two years ago a little man was hunting there and ran across Pettingill. The Butte man was well supplied with tobacco, which he shared with the "wild man." In return Pettingill gave the Butte man a small said of ore which he took to an assay office in this city. The ore was enormously rich in gold, and assayed something like \$50,000 to the ton. A number of searching parties left Butte to discover the lead of the wild man, but were unsuccessful.

-Pasadena, Cal., is to have a tournament of roses next New Year's Day.

Both soft and hard coal were discovered a few that region are expecting great developments

is seen in the result of a guessing contest recently held in Wichita as to the amount of the corn crop in Wichita county this year. The man who won the prize, a set of hereets, for the nearest guess was just 47,000 bushels wrong in his estimate. Few of the other guessers got down anywhere within sight of the actual fact. The region about Wichita was always a noted

Three are 13.170 miles of street railway lines now in operation in the United States, according to the statistics in Process Directory, on increase of 3.314 miles over 1891. Of the total mileage 10,238 miles to operated by electricity, 578 miles by cable, 400 miles by steam dummy engines and there is still 1,050 miles operated by hors or mule power. The odd mile unaccounted for in these figures is distributed in frac-

tions among the four groups.

The fact that in the old Puritan days in New England it was rare for a man to have more than two names, his surname and a Christian name, has been noted in a recent search of old records in Maine. In York, Me., during the first quarter of the last century, out of more than 1,600 records of births there is only one where the child received two given names. Extra names were useless adornments, and an abomination to she p ain people of those times and places.

Sants Clera county, Cal., is being stocked with various species of phessants by the County Game Commission. S'x pairs of English phessants and fifty pairs of Mongolian phessants were turned loose in different parts of the county recently, and twenty-flye pairs of golden phessants. five pa'rs of golden pheasants and ten pa'rs of sliver pheasants will be procured and turned loose very soon. The birds will be protected for several years, and are expected to, in time, furnish excellent a

for the hunters -- Four black foxes from Alaska were turned loose of Heron Island, in Boothbay Harbor, Me., a few days ago in an attempt to propagate these animals there for their valuable fur. The species is rare and the fur commands a high price. The four are all that reached their destination of a band of fifteen that were shipped from Alaska in Sepiember. Ten died on the voyage down to San Francisco, and one other died before Chi-cago was reached. The four that survived were in good condition when turned loose on Heron Island If the attempt to breed these animals is successful a that place, other Maine Islands will be stocked with

that pince, other Maine Islands will be stocked with the species.

—Areai wild West carnival, in the heart of what is left of the wild West itself, is planned to be held in Aligona next February. It is to be in or near Phoenix. Representatives of every Indian tribe in Arizona, and of most tribes in the Southwest, are to be present, and, because of the proximity of the exhibition to their native haunts, they will be able to show amost the real thing in Indian life and ways. Then, the whole country roundabout is covered with cattle ranges. real thing in Indian life and ways. Then, the whole country roundabout is covered with cattle ranges, and there are many hundreds of cowboys, in every way representative of their class, who will be able to be present, not alone as exhibits, but as speciators. The projectors think the show will be a big success.

—A. W. Rhude, a hunter and trapper well known on the Pacific coast, returned to San Francisco last week from a trip in Singlos. Markes, on which he devected from a trip in Sinaloa. Mexico, on which he devoted his entire attention to securing egrets and herons. He secured enough of the valuable feathers of the egres to make his profits for the three months average \$300 a month. He received \$15 an ounce for the egret feathers in 8an Francisco, but they are said to compand a much higher price in this ciry and in Paris from a trip in Sinaloa, Mexico, on which he devoted feathers in Bin Francisco, but they are said to com-mand a much higher price in this city and in Paria, the principal markets. While there is good profit in hunting egrets, there is little fun and a great deal of danger. The marshes in which they live are full of sillgators, are exceedingly unhealthful, and the for-

alligators, are exceeningly innealinful, and the for-ests on the banks are the launt of Mexican Bons and other unpleasant beasts. Mr. Rhude Ived in his boat almost the whole of the time he was hunting. He says a Mr. A. Ashton and his wife of San Francisco were also down in the Sinaloa marshes hunting egrets. Mrs. Ashton were bloomers and shared all the work with her husband, securing many birds herself. Scribner's Magazine for December seems to us bout as good a number as ever appeared. The only "Christmas Story" is by Frank R. Stockton; but among

the other short stories no one misses anything that is needful to the reader's pleasure. Most of the matter in heribase's is flotion, and it is mighty good flotion, ted.